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Airbus UK Limited  
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Filton, Bristol  
BS99 7AR  
United Kingdom  
08352890001

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

United Kingdom

4. Title of the invention Landing gear assembly

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

Abel & Imray

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

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Landing gear assembly

The present invention relates to landing gear. In particular, the invention relates to landing gear designed to  
5 reduce the noise generated by the interaction of the landing gear and the air flowing past it during flight, take-off and/or landing.

It is desirous to minimise the noise generated by aircraft, for example, to lessen disruption or inconvenience,  
10 resulting from aircraft noise, caused to the public on the ground near airports. A significant amount of noise is generated by the interaction of the landing gear and the air flowing past it, which results in turbulent flows and consequently noise.

15 It is an aim of the present invention to provide a landing gear that generates less noise compared to a landing gear of the same size that has not been adapted, designed or manufactured in accordance with the present invention.

According to the invention there is provided an aircraft  
20 landing gear including a wheel having a rim around which there is mounted a tyre, wherein the region at the junction between the tyre and the rim is shaped such that on at least one side of the wheel, during use of the landing gear on an aircraft when airborne and the landing gear is in a position ready for  
25 landing of the aircraft, the surface of said region interfaces smoothly with the surfaces, presented to the airflow, of both the tyre and the wheel.

It has previously been proposed to provide a landing gear including a wheel comprising a wheel rim, a tyre, and a hub  
30 cap that covers various voids. However, in that proposal the hub cap has not covered all such voids and in particular there may be a significant gap defined between the wheel rim and tyre. Such a landing gear could create significant noise as a result of the interaction of the parts of the wheel defining

that gap and the air flowing past the wheel. Thus the noise caused by the interaction of the air and the wheel, caused during the approach when landing, may be reduced by means of providing a wheel according to the present invention.

5 Advantageously, the wheel including the rim, tyre and said region, is designed, modified and/or configured to reduce, in use, the amount of turbulent air flow generated in said region of the wheel. Advantageously, the wheel including the rim, tyre and said region, is designed, modified and/or configured  
10 to streamline, in use, the flow of air past the wheel. Said region is preferably so shaped that it does not include any substantial portion that is concave (when viewed from outside of the wheel) when the aircraft is airborne. Said region is preferably so shaped that it is substantially flat and/or  
15 convex (when viewed from outside of the wheel) when the aircraft is airborne. Thus, there need be no gap between the wheel rim and the tyre, when the region is shaped in accordance with these preferred features of the invention. Having no such gap reduces the noise created by the wheel when  
20 compared with otherwise identical wheels having such gaps. Such gaps are generally concave in shape and have edges where different surfaces meet, such edges also contributing to unwanted noise.

25 Said region may be defined by a separate component part of the wheel. Said region may be defined by a sealing element, which bridges a gap between the wheel rim and the tyre. The sealing element may for example be provided in the form of a separate component. The sealing element may for  
30 example be in the form of a soft rubber pad. The sealing element may be formed from liquid sealant material that has been solidified. The term liquid is intended to cover sealant in a plastic and/or malleable state as well as sealant in a less viscous state. The sealing element may comprise an

adhesive, a silicone based material or similar sealing material. The sealing element may be moulded before being assembled. Alternatively, the sealing element may be moulded into shape *in situ*. For example, a liquid sealant material  
5 may be deposited into a gap between the wheel rim and the tyre and then allowed to solidify (or set). The sealing element may be in the form of an elastomeric element, such as, for example, a rubber seal. The sealing element may be generally annular in shape and tapering in cross-section so that the  
10 thickness of the element reduces with radial distance from its centre.

Brushes may be provided, which bridge a gap between the wheel rim and the tyre. Said region (the region that interfaces smoothly between the tyre and the wheel) may be  
15 defined by such brushes.

The shape of said region (the region that interfaces smoothly between the tyre and the wheel) is advantageously maintained throughout the approach of the aircraft when landing. On touching down, the aircraft generates a  
20 significant amount of noise and reducing the noise generated by air flowing past the wheels may no longer be important. Thus, the region between the wheel rim and the tyre may change shape significantly after touchdown. The region is preferably stiff enough not to change shape significantly during normal  
25 flight, but flexible enough that the shape of the region changes on touchdown (and preferably so flexible that the shape of the region when the aircraft is at a standstill on the ground is significantly different from when the aircraft is airborne). The tyre and the wheel rim may for example be  
30 so shaped that there is a need for a gap to be present between the tyre and the wheel rim when landing to allow for deformation of the tyre without causing undesirable local wear of the tyre at a position between the wheel rim and the periphery of the tyre. It may for that reason be advantageous

for at least a portion of said region to be so configured to be deflected from, or otherwise forced out of, a gap that said region bridges when the aircraft lands. The region if configured to be so movable, is advantageously also configured  
5 such that once the aircraft is airborne again said at least a portion moves back to the position in which it bridges the gap.

At least a portion of said region may be so configured that, once the force between the wheels and the ground exceeds  
10 a given threshold force, for example on touchdown, it moves out of a gap that said region bridges when the aircraft is airborne. The threshold force may be less than or equal to the weight supported by the wheel when the aircraft is unloaded and stationary on the ground.

15 Said at least a portion of said region may also be so configured that, once the force between the wheels and the ground drops to or below a given threshold force, for example after the aircraft has lifted off the ground during take-off, said at least a portion of said region moves back to the  
20 position in which it bridges the gap. Said threshold force may be the same as the threshold force first mentioned above. The threshold force is preferably greater than zero, but could be close to or equal to zero. The threshold force may be between 0.01 and 0.5 times the weight supported by the wheel  
25 when the aircraft is unloaded and stationary on the ground.

Said region is preferably defined at least partly by an elastically deformable material. The material is preferably chosen such that the deforming of such material during normal usage is reversible (i.e. substantially elastic deformation)  
30 so that the region does not deteriorate after only a few series of take-offs and landings.

Said region is preferably so arranged and configured that the tyre may be inspected adequately whilst the aircraft is on the ground and the tyre is mounted on the wheel. It is

particularly important, insofar as this preferred feature is concerned, that the side wall portion of the tyre immediately adjacent to the wheel rim may be inspected for wear and/or damage. At least part of said region may be configured to be  
5 movable for this purpose. For example, a part of the region bridging a gap between the wheel rim and the tyre, thereby hiding the portion of the wheel behind said part of the region, is advantageously flexible, and preferably resiliently flexible, and is so arranged that said part may be moved  
10 manually to reveal the portion of the tyre that is otherwise hidden from view. Said part of said region may for example be in the form of a resiliently mounted sealing element and/or in the form of a sealing element as described above. Said part of said region may alternatively be in the form of brushes as  
15 described above.

Said region may be defined by a part of the tyre. The tyre may therefore be specially shaped so that, once positioned on the wheel rim, there is no significant gap or discontinuity between the tyre and the wheel rim.  
20 Alternatively, said region may be defined by a part of the wheel rim. The wheel rim may therefore be specially shaped so that, once a tyre is positioned thereon, there is no significant gap or discontinuity between the tyre and the wheel rim. Of course, said region may be defined partly by a  
25 part of the tyre and partly by a part of the wheel rim.

The wheel may include a hub cap. The hub cap may extend to the junction between the wheel rim and the tyre. The surface, presented to the airflow, of the rim may be defined by the hub cap. Said region may be defined at least in part  
30 by a part of the hub cap. For example the hub cap may have an outer portion in the form of a flexible sealing member that extends radially outwardly from the periphery of an inner portion of the hub cap.



As mentioned above said region may be defined by a part of the wheel (possibly comprising at least a part of a hub cap of the wheel) and/or part of the tyre and/or a separately provided element, such as for example a sealing element. Said  
5 region may extend significantly beyond the immediate vicinity of the junction between the tyre and the rim. For example, said region may cover an area of greater than 5% of the wheel area (equal to  $\pi R^2$  where R is the radius of the tyre when in the air). Preferably, said region covers more than 10% of the  
10 wheel area and more preferably more than 20% of the wheel area and yet more preferably more than 40% of the wheel area.

It is stated above that at least one side of the wheel includes said region. Preferably, said at least one side is the side of the wheel opposite to the side which is configured  
15 to receive the axle. Both sides of the wheel may be arranged in accordance with the present invention. Thus, the region at the junction between the tyre and the rim may be shaped such that on both sides of the wheel, during use of the landing gear on an aircraft when airborne and the landing gear is in a  
20 position ready for landing of the aircraft, the surface of said region interfaces smoothly with the surfaces, presented to the airflow, of both the tyre and the wheel.

The aircraft landing gear may be fixed in position. Alternatively, the landing gear is movable from a stored  
25 position to an operative position. Aircraft having landing gear that are fixed in position are generally not designed with noise reduction in mind. The invention is of greater application to larger aircraft, particularly passenger-carrying aircraft, where noise reduction on landing of the  
30 aircraft is of greater relevance. The landing gear is preferably of a size suitable for use on an aircraft designed to carry more than 50 passengers, and more preferably more than 100 passengers. Such aircraft generally have retractable landing gear assemblies.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided an aircraft landing gear including a wheel having a rim around which there is mounted a tyre, wherein, on at least one side of the wheel, during use of the landing gear on an aircraft when airborne and the landing gear is in a position ready for landing of the aircraft, the surface of the wheel/tyre assembly presented to the airflow within the region bounded by the widest part of the tyre is substantially smooth in shape and preferably substantially planar (the widest part being measured in a direction parallel to the axis of the tyre). Other features of the invention described herein may of course be incorporated into this aspect of the present invention. For example, features described with reference to said region as described above may be incorporated as if applied to said region of this embodiment.

The present invention also provides an aircraft including a landing gear according to any aspect of the above-described invention.

The present invention also provides a method of reducing noise caused by landing gear on an aircraft including a step of manufacturing a landing gear according to any aspect of the above-described invention. Such a method advantageously includes a step of modifying an existing design in order to reduce noise caused by the landing gear.

There is also provided a wheel rim and/or tyre for use in the landing gear according to the present invention, wherein the wheel rim and/or tyre includes said region. There is yet further provided a component, such as a sealing element for example, for use in the landing gear according to the present invention, the component advantageously being in the form of a separate component as described herein.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the following schematic drawings of which:

- Figure 1a shows a cross-section of a wheel and tyre according to a first embodiment of the invention;
- 5 Figure 1b is an enlarged portion of Figure 1a illustrating more clearly the parts of the wheel at the junction between the rim of the wheel and the tyre;
- 10 Figure 2 shows an aircraft having a landing gear including a wheel as shown in Figures 1a and 1b.
- Figure 3a shows a cross section of a wheel according to a second embodiment of the invention;
- 15 Figure 3b is an enlarged portion of Figure 3a illustrating more clearly the parts of the wheel at the junction between the rim of the wheel and the tyre; and
- 20 Figure 4 shows a partial cross section of a wheel according to a third embodiment of the invention.

Figure 1a shows a cross-section of a wheel 1 according to a first embodiment. The wheel 1 comprises a hub 2 and a wheel rim 3. A tyre 4 is held in place on the wheel rim 3 by means  
25 of circumferential flanges 5. The tyre 4 is generally toroidal in shape and has a cross-sectional profile that is generally U-shaped. The arms of the U-shaped cross-section are defined by the sides 4a of the tyre 4 and the base from which the arms extend are defined by the portion 4b of the  
30 tyre that contacts the ground. The cross-sectional shape of the wheel rim 3, and in particular of the flanges 5, is such that the innermost part of the tyre 4 (the innermost portion of the tyre defined by the free end of the sides 4a of the tyre 4) is held between opposing flanges 5 by means of the

opposing innermost portions of the tyre 4 being resiliently urged apart as a result of the shape of the tyre 4 when in a relaxed state. The gap 6 defined between the innermost portion of the tyre 4 and the wheel rim 3 is filled by means of an annular resilient rubber sealing element 7. Figure 1b shows a portion 10 of Figure 1a magnified for the sake of illustrating the shape of the sealing element 7 (which is not shown in Figure 1a for the sake of clarity). The sealing element 7 has a generally triangular cross-section. A first side 7a of the generally triangular shape follows the shape of the tyre 4. A second side 7b of the generally triangular shape follows the shape of the wheel rim 3. The third side 7c of the triangle follows the notional surface that smoothly envelopes the wheel 1 in the region of the junction between the tyre 4 and the wheel rim 3. The sealing element 7 thus bridges the gap 6.

The wheel 1 includes a hub cap 2a (seen most clearly in Figure 1b) that covers the hub 2 and extends just up to the outermost part of the wheel rim 3 (defined by flanges 5). The shape of the wheel hub cap 2a is such that the whole side 1a of the wheel 1 is substantially smooth, generally flat and has substantially no unnecessary discontinuities or gaps.

Figure 2 shows an aircraft 8 including a landing gear 9 including wheels 1 being configured as described with reference to Figure 1. When the aircraft is airborne, the sealing element 7 is in the position shown in Figure 1. When landing the smooth surface resulting from the provision of the sealing element 7 generates less noise than would be generated if no sealing element 7 were provided. It is believed that this reduction in noise is achieved because the wheel generates less turbulent airflows and because air flows relatively smoothly across the side 1a of the wheel 1. On touchdown, the tyre 4 deforms significantly by virtue of the increased pressure within the tyre 4 resulting from the

increased weight supported by the wheel 1 and therefore the tyre 4. The sealing element 7, being resilient, deforms with the tyre 4, and therefore does not cause any damage to the tyre 4 when the aircraft 8 is on the ground. The sealing  
5 element 7 is removable to allow inspection of the portion of the tyre 4 that would otherwise be hidden from view. After the tyre has been inspected the sealing element 7 can simply be pushed back into position.

Figure 3a shows a cross section of a wheel 1 according to  
10 a second embodiment, the wheel being generally of the same construction as that illustrated in Figure 1a (such that the same reference numerals are used in Figure 3a to represent the parts that are common to Figures 1a and 3a). Thus the wheel 1 comprises a hub 2, hub cap 2a, which has a substantially flat  
15 outer face, and wheel rim 3. A tyre 4 is held in place by means of flanges 5 of the wheel 1. Figure 3a also shows an axle 14 on which the wheel 1 is mounted (there being a single hub cap 2a). A flexible annular rubber sealing member 13 extends radially from, and substantially in the same plane as,  
20 the rigid hub-cap 2a. A magnified view of a portion 11 of Figure 3a is shown in Figure 3b, to illustrate more clearly the shape of the sealing member 13. The sealing member 13 tapers radially outwardly from an inner thick root 13a to its thin free end 13b. The hub cap 2a and the sealing member 13  
25 define a smooth and flat surface having a normal generally parallel to the axis of the tyre 4, the surface covering the portions of the wheel 1 and tyre 4 within the area defined by the tyre 4 at its widest. The surface of the wheel/tyre assembly, on the side opposite to the axle 14, presented to  
30 the airflow on landing is therefore substantially planar. Moreover, the hub cap 2a and sealing member 13 cover the voids 12 that would otherwise be presented to the airflow. In a manner similar to the sealing element 7 of the first embodiment, the sealing member 13 is flexible enough that it

does not interfere with the tyre/wheel assembly on landing and also is moveable (by lifting the thin end 13b of the sealing member 13 away from the tyre 4) to facilitate inspection of the tyre 4.

5        Figure 4 shows, on the right hand side of Figure 4 (to the right of the broken line 18 in Figure 4), a partial cross-section of a wheel 15 and tyre 16 according to a third embodiment the left hand side of Figure 4 illustrating the shape of a wheel 15' and tyre 16' assembly having a shape  
10 according to a design not in accordance with this embodiment of the present invention (to aid identification of the important features of the third embodiment). The wheel 15 includes a rigid hub cap 2a that extends up to and over the rim 17 of the wheel 15, thereby covering the area defined  
15 within the rim 17, the outer surface of the hub cap 2a being substantially flat. The wheel rim 17 and the tyre 16 each have a shape such that there is substantially no void at the junction between the wheel rim 17 and the portion 16c of the tyre 16 adjacent thereto. The wheel 15 therefore interfaces  
20 smoothly with the tyre 16 in the region of this junction. Also it will be noted that the side 16a of the tyre 16 has a relatively flat profile that defines a surface that is substantially in the same notional plane as the outer surface of the hub cap 2a. By way of comparison, the left hand side of  
25 Figure 4, showing an equivalent construction without features of the third embodiment, shows the junction between the tyre 16' and the rim 17' of the wheel 15' and that in the region of this junction there is a significant discontinuity 19' between the rim 17' and the portion 16c' of the tyre 16' adjacent  
30 thereto. Also, the width of the tyre 16' tapers to either side of its widest portion 16d'. Thus, even if a flat hub cap were fitted over the hub and the wheel rim 17' there would be a generally concave region defined within the region defined by the taper from the widest part 16d' of the tyre 16'. Such a

concave region could itself generate unwanted noise (even without the noise contributed by the discontinuity 19').

It will be appreciated that various modifications may be made to the above-described embodiments of the invention  
5 without departing from the spirit of the invention. For example, the function of the sealing element 7 of the first embodiment (or of the sealing member 13 of the second  
embodiment) could be achieved by means of brushes having resiliently deformable bristles aligned radially with respect  
10 to the axis of the tyre 1 (i.e. in a radial direction from the axis). The rubber sealing element 7 of the first embodiment could alternatively be replaced with flexible adhesive or gel or other suitable sealing material.

Whilst the side 1a of the wheel 1 in the embodiments  
15 described above has substantially no discontinuities, the wheel 1 may include certain features requiring such discontinuities to be provided, for example in the form of small apertures or protrusions. Such discontinuities may contribute to the noise generated by the wheel 1 travelling  
20 through the air, but the reasons for providing such features may outweigh the benefits of the greater reduction in noise that might be achieved if such features were not provided. It is however envisaged that the provision of such features would not interfere with the benefits provided by the above-  
25 described embodiment in terms of noise reduction gained by the provision of the sealing element (or by means of the smoothing of the junction between the wheel rim and the tyre).

Claims

1. An aircraft landing gear including a wheel having a rim  
5 around which there is mounted a tyre, wherein the region at  
the junction between the tyre and the rim is shaped such that  
on at least one side of the wheel, during use of the landing  
gear on an aircraft when airborne and the landing gear is in a  
position ready for landing of the aircraft, the surface of  
10 said region interfaces smoothly with the surfaces, presented  
to the airflow, of both the tyre and the wheel.
2. An aircraft landing gear according to claim 1, wherein  
said region does not include any substantial portion that is  
15 concave when the aircraft is airborne.
3. An aircraft landing gear according to claim 1 or claim 2,  
wherein said region is substantially flat and/or convex when  
the aircraft is airborne.
- 20 4. An aircraft landing gear according to any preceding claim,  
wherein said region is defined by a separate component part of  
the wheel.
- 25 5. An aircraft landing gear according to any preceding claim,  
wherein said region is defined by a sealing element, which  
bridges a gap between the wheel rim and the tyre.
- 30 6. An aircraft landing gear according to claim 5, wherein the  
sealing element is formed from liquid sealant material that  
has been solidified.



7. An aircraft landing gear according to claim 5 or claim 6, wherein the sealing element is in the form of an elastomeric element.

5 8. An aircraft landing gear according to any preceding claim, wherein said region is defined by brushes, which bridge a gap between the wheel rim and the tyre.

9. An aircraft landing gear according to any preceding claim,  
10 wherein at least a portion of said region is so configured that, once the force between the wheels and the ground exceeds a given threshold force, it moves out of a gap that said region bridges when the aircraft is airborne.

15 10. An aircraft landing gear according to claim 9, wherein said at least a portion of said region is so configured that, once the force between the wheels and the ground drops to or below a given threshold force, it moves back to the position in which it bridges the gap.

20

11. An aircraft landing gear according to any preceding claim, wherein said region is defined at least partly by an elastically deformable material.

25 12. An aircraft landing gear according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein said region is defined by a part of the tyre.

13. An aircraft landing gear according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein said region is defined by a part of the wheel rim.

30

14. An aircraft landing gear according to any preceding claim, wherein the wheel comprises a hub cap that extends to the junction between the wheel rim and the tyre.

15. An aircraft landing gear according to any preceding claim, wherein the wheel comprises a hub cap and the surface, .. presented to the airflow, of the rim is defined by the hub cap.

5

16. An aircraft landing gear according to any preceding claim, wherein the region at the junction between the tyre and the rim is shaped such that on both sides of the wheel, during use of the landing gear on an aircraft when airborne and the  
10 landing gear is in a position ready for landing of the aircraft, the surface of said region interfaces smoothly with the surfaces, presented to the airflow, of both the tyre and the wheel.

15 17. An aircraft landing gear according to any preceding claim, wherein the aircraft landing gear is movable from a stored position to an operative position.

18. An aircraft including a landing gear according to any  
20 preceding claim.

19. A method of reducing noise caused by landing gear on an aircraft including a step of manufacturing a landing gear according to any of claims 1 to 17.

25

20. A method according to claim 19 further including a step of modifying an existing design in order to reduce noise caused by the landing gear.

30 21. A wheel rim and/or tyre for use in the landing gear of claims 1 to 17 or for use in the method of claims 19 or 20, wherein the wheel rim and/or tyre includes said region.

22. A component for use in the landing gear according to claim 4 or any of claims 5 to 11 and 14 to 17, when dependent on claim 4, wherein the component is in the form of said separate component.

5

23. A landing gear or aircraft including a wheel substantially as herein described with reference to any of Figures 1a, 1b, 3a, 3b and 4 of the accompanying drawings.

10 24. A sealing element for bridging the gap between the rim of a wheel and a tyre supported thereon, the sealing element being substantially as herein described with reference to Figures 1a, 1b, 3a and 3b of the accompanying drawings.

Abstract

Landing gear assembly

5        An aircraft landing gear 9 includes a wheel 1 having a  
wheel rim 3 on which a tyre 4 is held. The gap 6 between the  
rim 3 and tyre 4 is bridged and covered by a sealing element  
7, which thereby presents a smooth surface to the air flowing  
over the wheel during flight of the aircraft 8. Thus, noise  
10 that would otherwise be generated by the interaction of air  
and the parts of the wheel 1 and/or tyre 4 defining the gap 6  
is reduced. Such noise reduction benefits may also be  
achieved by providing a tyre 4 and wheel 1 so shaped that  
there is no gap 6 between the tyre 4 and wheel rim 3.

15

20 Fig. 1a to accompany the abstract on publication.

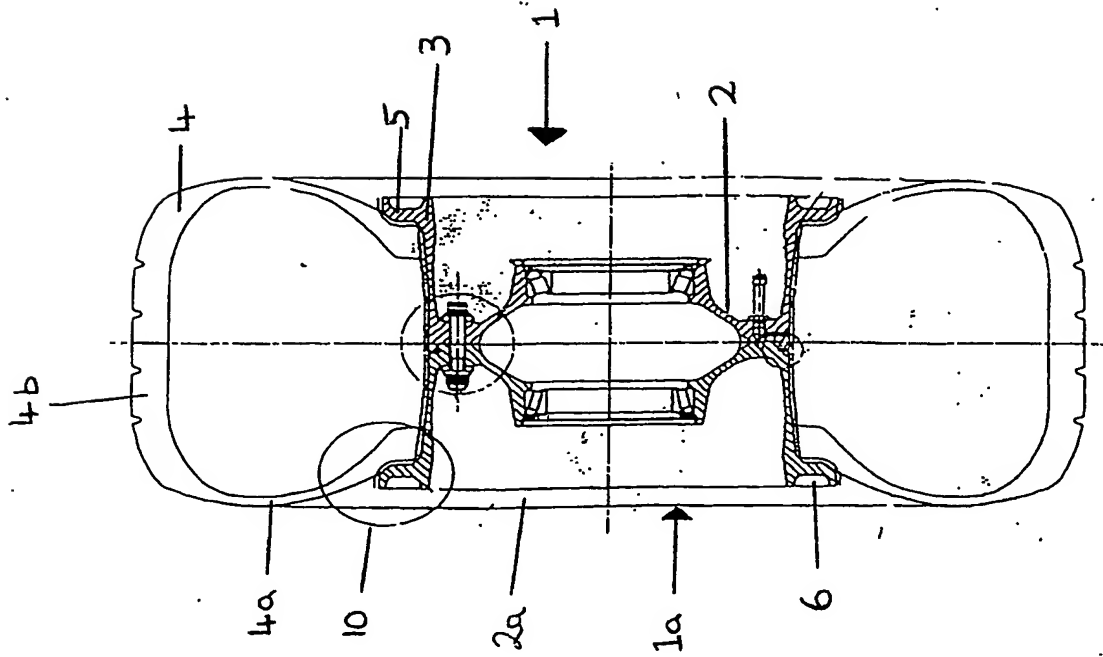


Figure 1a

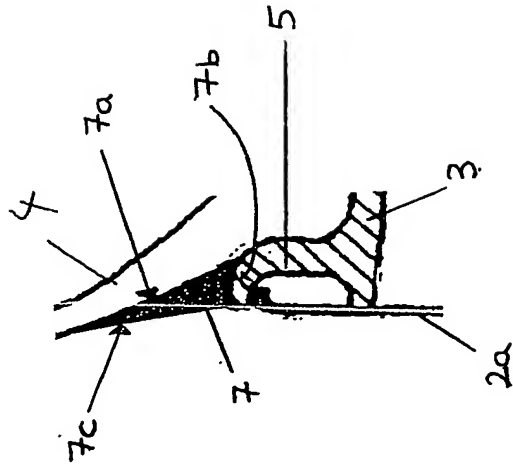


Figure 1b

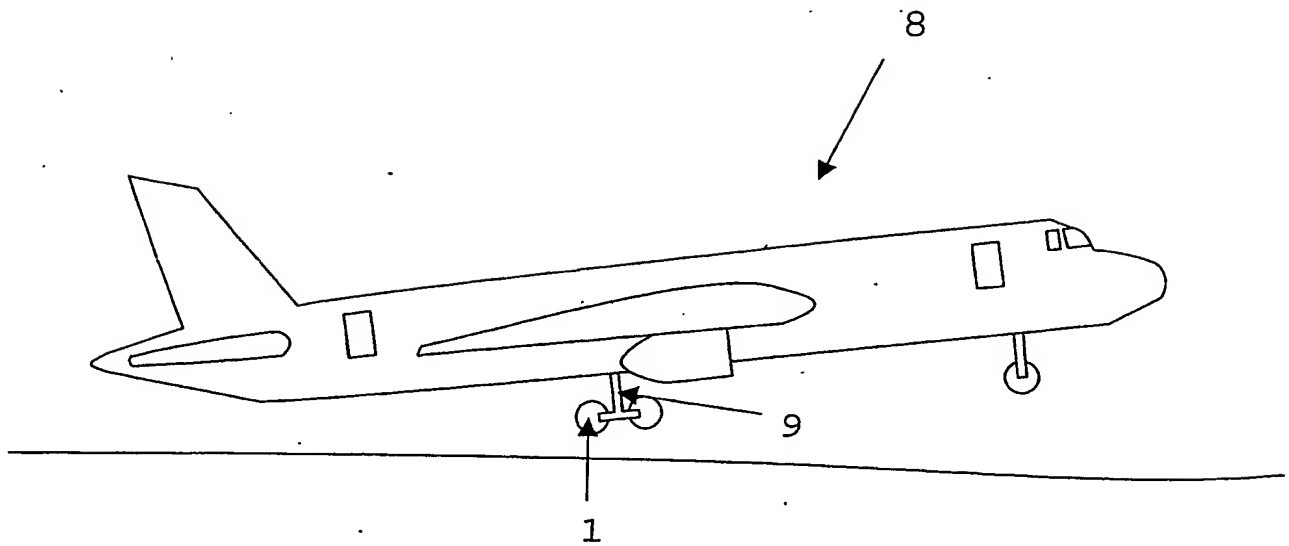


Figure 2

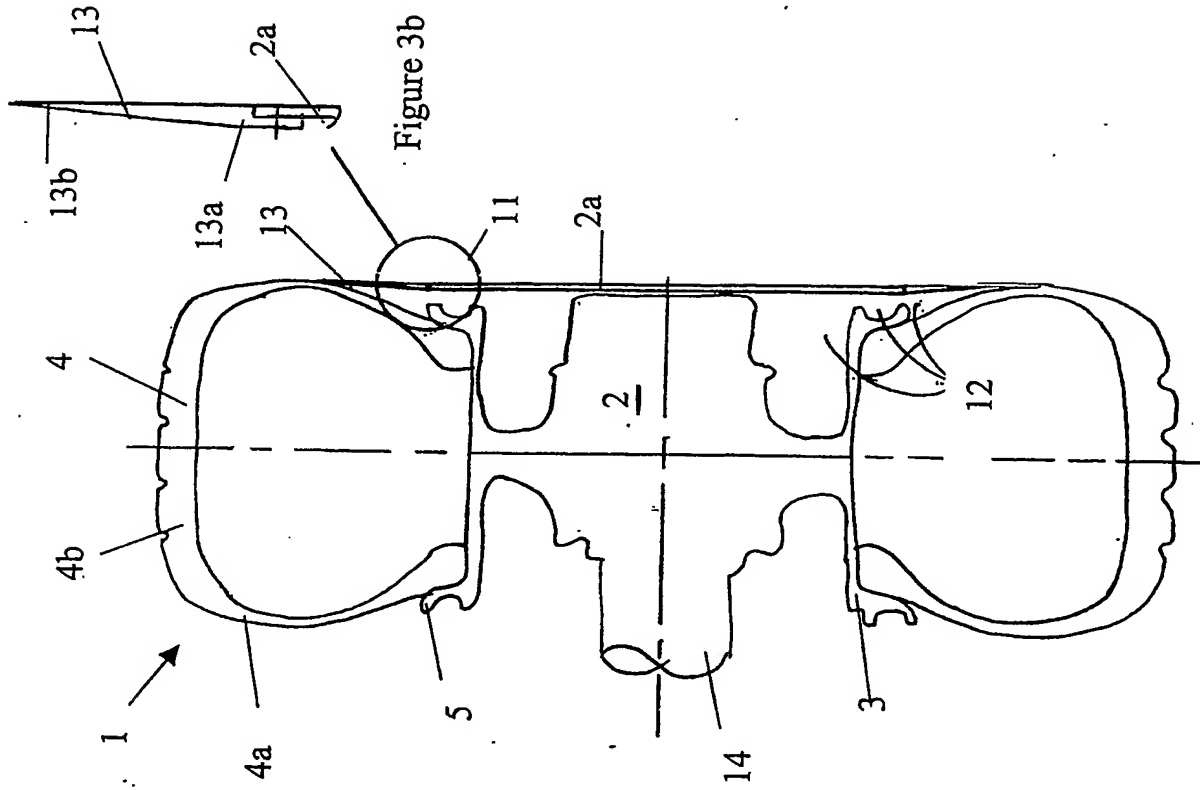
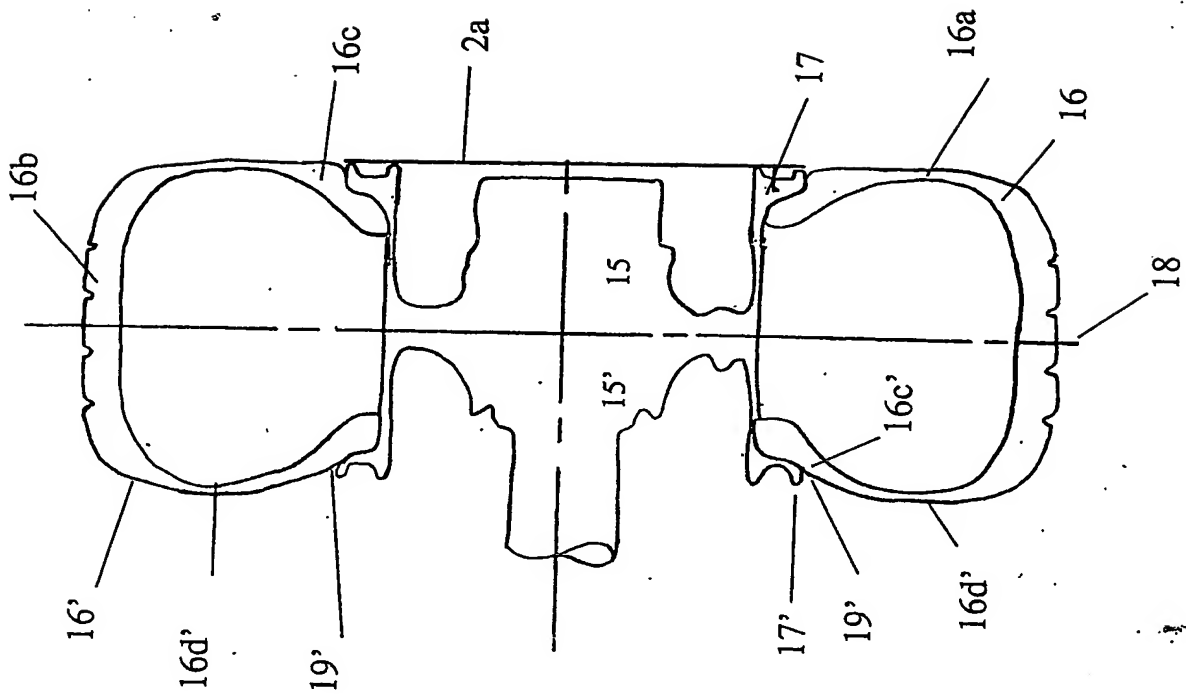


Figure 3a

Figure 4





**PCT/GB2004/001538**

